**1. Conversation Practice~** In break out rooms or together as a class if small group practice basic conversation/small talk and asking and answering questions to get to know each other more. This time talk about your family! To use subjunctive- Think about things you wish/desire for your family members. IE: graduations, marriage, jobs, etc\*Goal to encourage participants to speak/practice Spanish and if possible, use subjunctive.

**2. *El Vocabulario* –** Vocabulary: *La familia*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *la madrina* | godmother | *el padrino* | godfather |
| *la ahijada* | goddaughter | *el ahijado* | godson |
| *la bisabuela* | great-grandmother | *el bisabuelo* | great-grandfather |
| *la nieta* | granddaughter | *el nieto* | grandson |
| *la cuñada* | sister-in-law | *el cuñado* | brother- in- law |
| *la suegra* | mother-in- law | *el suegro* | father-in- law |
| *la novia* | bride/fiancée | *el novio* | groom, fiancé |
| *los familiares* | relatives | *lazos familiares* | family ties |

**3. Práctica: Complete the sentences that express desires for family members using present subjunctive. IE: *el abuelo / desear : su familia / vivir bien***

***🡪 El abuelo desea que su familia viva bien.***

1. *Elena / esperar : sus cuñados / tener éxito*
   1. *Answer key: Elena espera que sus cuñados tengan éxito.*
2. *El señor Lopez / pedirles : sus suegros / venir a verlos los domingos*
   1. *Answer key: El señor Lopez les pide a sus suegros que vengan a verlos los domingos.*
3. *La madrina / alegrarse : su ahijado / sacar buenas notas en el colegio*
   1. *Answer key: La madrina se alegra que su ahijado saque buenas notas en el colegio.*
4. *Yo / aconsejarle : la nieta / hacerse arquitecta*
   1. *Answer key: Yo le aconsejo a la nieta que se haga arquitecta.*
5. *Ricardo y yo / necesitar : los nietos / darnos muchos besos y abrazos*
   1. *Answer key: Ricardo y yo necesitamos que los nietos nos den muchos besos y abrazos.*

**4. Grammar note: Personal “a”:** The preposition “a” has many uses in Spanish. The “personal a” in Spanish is used to indicate who is receiving the action of the verb (when the direct object of a sentence is a person or animal/pet).However, if the direct object is not a person, then the “a” would not be used.

**IE:** *Quiero dar este regalo* ***a*** *mi amiga.*

**IE:** *Quiero llevar este regalo en el avión.*

**5. Repaso- Use of Subjunctive:** In the sentences below decide which use of subjunctive (WEDDING) is used.

1. *No estoy seguro/a de que ellos vayan a asistir hoy.* 
   1. Doubt
2. *Queremos que los niños se comporten bien hoy.* 
   1. Desire
3. *No hay nadie que no ame a los perritos/cachorros.* 
   1. Negation
4. *Me alegro de que ellos puedan venir.* 
   1. Emotion
5. *Insisten en que yo haga mi tarea todos los días.* 
   1. Wish/want/request
6. *Ojalá que no nieve hoy.*
   1. G- godwilling
7. *Es necesario que estudies para el examen.* 
   1. Impersonal expressions.

**6**. **Repaso- Práctica:** Decide whether to use subjunctive or indicative in the following sentences.

1. *Daniel quiere que nosotros le \_\_\_\_\_ (decir) lo que pasó.*
   1. Answer key*: digamos (subjunctive)*
2. *Vemos que estos chicos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (aprender) muchas fechas de memoria.* 
   1. Answer key*: aprenden (indicative)*
3. *Siento que Javier no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (graduarse) este año.* 
   1. Answer key: *se gradúe (subjunctive)*
4. *Nos extraña que Ustedes no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (comenzar) el trabajo.* 
   1. Answer key*: comiencen* (subjunctive)
5. *Piensan que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (quejarse) de todo.* 
   1. Answer key: *te quejas (*indicative)

**7. Culture:** The Holy Week of Easter is the most important Catholic festival in South America. *La Semana Santa*, also known as Holy Week in English, celebrates the last days of Christ’s life, the crucifixion and resurrection, as well as the end of Lent. *La Semana Santa* is observed with a range of celebrations, from the most religious to commercial.

Each day has its rituals, processions, and parades through the streets with participants on their knees or carrying wooden crosses. There are masses and religious observations.

While many people think that chocolate Easter eggs are only a North American tradition that is not true. In Argentina after a big Easter meal, chocolate eggs are exchanged and some families with smaller children will have a chocolate egg hunt.

In the beautiful city of Antigua, Guatemala flower carpets *(alfombras)* are made to celebrate this Holy week. A neighborhood local hotel or restaurant may sponsor a designer to create the *alfombra* and it can take a week to make.

**8. Juego: Quizlet~** You can share the link to have participants play Quizlet Live together or encourage them to practice with the flashcards and individual games on the site. There are twenty vocabulary words including infinitive verbs, adverbs, and some family members from today’s class.

**Link:** <https://quizlet.com/_czdev5?x=1jqt&i=20m570>

**9. Conversation Practice- Break out rooms! Encourage participants to practice speaking Spanish related to music and dance. IE: What your favorite types of music are, do you play an instrument, if you enjoy dancing, listening to music, who your favorite artists are, etc.**